

COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Complete Text of This Important Document As It Was Signed at Paris and Which Is Now Causing Discussion in This Country.

The people of the United States have been asked, by both the proponents and the opponents of the peace treaty and League of Nations covenant, to give expression to their desires as to the ratification of the treaty as it stands or with amendments or reservations. Some of them have responded, at the meetings addressed by the president and by the opposing senators, or by communications to their senators. But the vast majority of the people are handicapped by their ignorance of the matter. Probably not one in ten thousand has read the covenant of the League of Nations as it was presented to the senate, mainly because few have had the opportunity. In order that our readers may be prepared to do their full duty as citizens in regard to the controversy, the complete text of the covenant is herewith presented, and they are asked to read it carefully.

The high contracting parties, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just, and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understanding of international law as the basis of conduct among nations, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, agree to conclude this covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE I.—The original members of the League of Nations shall be those of the signatories who are named in the annex to this covenant and also such of those other states named in the annex as shall accede without reservation to this covenant. Such accession shall be effected by a declaration deposited with the secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other members of the league.

Any fully self-governing state, dominion, or colony not named in the annex may become a member of the league if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments.

Any member of the league may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the league, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

ARTICLE II.—The action of the league under this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an assembly and of a council, with a permanent secretariat.

ARTICLE III.—The assembly shall consist of representatives of the members of the league.

The assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at the seat of the league or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of the league or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the assembly each member of the league shall have one vote, and may have not more than three representatives.

ARTICLE IV.—The council shall consist of representatives of the principal allied and associated powers, together with representatives of four other members of the league. These four members of the league shall be selected by the assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the representatives of the four members of the league first selected by the assembly, representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain, and Greece shall be members of the council.

With the approval of the majority of the assembly, the council may name members of the league whose representatives shall always be members of the council; the council with like approval may increase the number of members of the league to be selected by the assembly for representation on the council.

The council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the seat of the league, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world.

Any member of the league not represented on the council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the league.

At meetings of the council, each member of the league represented on the council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one representative.

ARTICLE V.—Except where otherwise expressly provided in this covenant or by the terms of the present treaty, decisions at any meeting of the assembly or of the council shall require the agreement of all the members of the league represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the assembly or of the council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the assembly or by the council and may be decided by a majority of the members of the league represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the assembly shall be summoned by the president of the United States of America.

retariat shall be appointed by the secretary general with the approval of the council.

The secretary general shall, set in that country at all meetings of the assembly and of the council.

The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the members of the league in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the international bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE VI.—The seat of the league is established at Geneva.

The council may at any time decide that the seat of the league shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the league, including the secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the members of the league and officials of the league when engaged on the business of the league shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property acquired by the league or the officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

ARTICLE VII.—The members of the league recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point compatible with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several governments, the limits of armaments, the arms and munitions shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the council.

The members of the league agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The council shall advise how the evil effects attending such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those members of the league which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The members of the league undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military and naval programs and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

ARTICLE VIII.—A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the council on the execution of the provisions of articles I and II and on military and naval questions generally.

ARTICLE IX.—The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE X.—Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the league or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole league, and the league shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In such cases, the council shall advise the parties to the dispute, and the secretary general shall, on the request of any member of the league forthwith summon a meeting of the council.

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each member of the league to bring to the attention of the assembly any dispute which is a matter of concern to the league, and whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE XI.—The members of the league agree that if there shall arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the council.

In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE XII.—The members of the league agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration.

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made in such cases, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration.

For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The members of the league agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a member of the league who complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

ARTICLE XIII.—The council shall formulate and submit to the members of the league for adoption plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. The court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the council or by the assembly.

ARTICLE XIV.—If there should arise between members of the league any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration in accordance with article II, the members of the league agree that they will submit the matter to the council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the secretary general as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are unsuccessful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any member of the league represented on the council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its contentions regarding the same.

If a report by the council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the league agree that they will comply with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the league reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is referred to the council, and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The council may in any case upon the request of the parties referred to the dispute, provided that such request be made within 14 days after the submission of the dispute to the council.

In any case referred to the assembly all the provisions of this article and of article II relating to the action and powers of the council shall apply to the action and powers of the assembly, provided that a report made by the assembly, if concurred in by the representatives of three members of the league, shall be binding on the council and on a majority of the other members of the league, exclusive in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute.

ARTICLE XV.—Should any member of the league resort to war in disregard of its obligations under articles II, IX, or XI, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the league, and all other members of the league shall immediately be subject to the exercise of all trade and financial sanctions, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all commercial, financial and communication intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the league or not.

It shall be the duty of the council in such cases to recommend to the several governments concerned what effective military or naval force the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league.

The members of the league agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the full execution of economic measures which are taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their members by the other members of the league.

ARTICLE XVI.—In the event of a dispute between a member of the league and a state which is not a member of the league, the state or states not members of the league shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, upon such conditions as the council may deem just and equitable. If the dispute is accepted, the provisions of articles II to XI inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the council.

Upon such invitation being given, the council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute, and shall recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a state so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, and shall nevertheless persist in its refusal, the council shall, in accordance with the provisions of article II, take such steps as may be deemed necessary for the maintenance of the peace of the world.

ARTICLE XVII.—The members of the league agree that this covenant is accepted as an integral part of the obligations of the league, and that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case any member of the league shall, before becoming a member of the league, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE XVIII.—Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

ARTICLE XIX.—To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the state which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principles which the well-behaved and civilized peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that obligation for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is in the transfer of the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principles which the well-behaved and civilized peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that obligation for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this covenant.

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undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that the tutelage should be exercised by those as mandatory on behalf of the league. The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prohibition of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league.

There are territories, such as South-West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population or their geographical remoteness, or other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate the mandatory shall render to the council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the league, be explicitly defined in each case by the council.

A permanent commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory and to advise the council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandate.

ARTICLE XX.—Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the league:

(a) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations;

(b) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under control;

(c) will instruct the league with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs;

(d) will instruct the league with the general supervision over the traffic in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest;

(e) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communication and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the league. In this connection the special commission of the league created during the war of 1914-1918 shall be borne in mind;

(f) will endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

ARTICLE XXI.—There shall be placed under the direction of the league all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaus and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the league.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international organizations, the secretary of the league shall, subject to the consent of the council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The council may include as part of the expenses of the secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the league.

ARTICLE XXII.—The members of the league agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

ARTICLE XXIII.—Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the members of the league whose representatives compose the council and by a majority of the members of the league whose representatives compose the assembly.

No such amendment shall bind any member of the league which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a member of the league.

ANNEX.

Original members of the League of Nations signatories of the treaty of peace.

United States of America.	Haiti.
Belgium.	Honduras.
Bolivia.	Italy.
Brazil.	Japan.
British Empire.	Liberia.
Canada.	Nicaragua.
Chad.	Panama.
China.	Peru.
Cuba.	Poland.
Dominican Republic.	Portugal.
Ecuador.	Romania.
El Salvador.	Saint-Croix-Ste. Yvonne state.
France.	Siam.
Germany.	Czechoslovakia.
Greece.	Uruguay.
Haiti.	
Honduras.	
Italy.	
Japan.	
Liberia.	
Nicaragua.	
Panama.	
Peru.	
Poland.	
Portugal.	
Romania.	
Saint-Croix-Ste. Yvonne state.	
Siam.	
Czechoslovakia.	
Uruguay.	

States invited to accede to the covenant:

Argentina Repub.	Paraguay.
Australia.	Peru.
Bahia.	Salvador.
Bolivia.	Sweden.
Brazil.	Switzerland.
Canada.	Venezuela.
Chad.	
China.	
Cuba.	
Dominican Republic.	
Ecuador.	
El Salvador.	
France.	
Germany.	
Greece.	
Haiti.	
Honduras.	
Italy.	
Japan.	
Liberia.	
Nicaragua.	
Panama.	
Peru.	
Poland.	
Portugal.	
Romania.	
Saint-Croix-Ste. Yvonne state.	
Siam.	
Czechoslovakia.	
Uruguay.	

The first secretary general of the League of Nations.

The signatories for Japan have been added, E. O. S. G. S.

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Worm Expeller and
Conditioner



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Sincerely yours, W. H. Hornum, Warren, Ark.

OLD KENTUCKY MANUFACTURING CO. — PADUCAH, KY.

IN MEMORY OF DOUGHBOYS GOT SPIRIT OF THE THING

Memorial Centers for Social Activities Are Preferred to Seats in Car, He Offers His Place.

Statistics just made public by the bureau of memorial buildings of War Camp Community service show that 254 communities in the United States have decided to erect buildings in memory of their men who served in the war. Of the memorial buildings to be raised, 132 will take the form of community-houses, each to function as a free recreation and social center. Six of the structures will be municipal office buildings.

More than 700 American communities are now considering the putting up of memorial buildings instead of shafts or monuments, the bureau of memorial buildings also announced. It is crowding throughout the United States for the community building type of memorial. Such an institution, the bureau head maintains, is a living influence in every community, and serves constantly as a reminder of the men the community gave to the national fighting forces.

Additional figures concerning the 254 memorial buildings already decided upon show that fourteen of them will serve as state memorials and that forty-four of them will be of the auditorium type. These will have social and recreational facilities in addition to large meeting halls, and for the most part will be in larger cities. (Other memorials will take the form of hospitals, libraries, school buildings and church work centers.)

Truth is always plain.

After Watching Men Give Up Their Seats in Car, He Offers His Place.

The Broad Ripple car was crowded, as usual. As women boarded the car the petite and gallant men got up and permitted them to have seats. A man, his wife and little son, about five years old, got on the car. The attractive looking mother was given a seat and she took her son on her lap.

As the car went along, the boy recovered in a loud tone. He spoke of the condition of the road bed, of the length of his trousers, of how long it would be until they got there, and so on.

Finally so many men had given up their places that several of them were standing in the car aisle. The little boy seemed to think it was wrong for him to have a comfortable seat on his mother's lap while so many men were standing. Finally he sang out in a voice that could be heard throughout the car:

"Somebody can have my seat," he shouted.—Indianapolis News.

Cafeteria Cook.